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WITH BLARE OF TRUMPETS COLORADO MILITA ESCORT JEERING MOTHER JONES TO HOSPITAL WARD

"I'm Not Sick--Why Don't You Take Me to Jail?" Demands Old Lady When Automobile, Conveyed by Clanking Detail of Cavalry Whirls Her Through Streets of Trinidad; "I Just Wanted to See If They'd Do It," Laughs Stormy Petrel of Strikers as She Addresses Crowd.

"Constitutional Rights are Stabbed and Spit Upon by Military Despotism; Broke no Law"

[By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.]
Trinidad, Jan. 12.—"Mother" Jones, noted strike leader, who was deported from the southern Colorado coal fields a week ago by the militia, returned to Trinidad this morning. As soon as her presence here was learned by the military authorities she was arrested and taken to the San Rafael hospital, where she is being held incommunicado.
Mother Jones slipped out of Denver at midnight last night. She left the train at the outskirts of Trinidad this morning and later appeared at a local hotel. She was arrested shortly before noon by a detail in charge of Lieutenant H. O. Nichols. She was hurried out of the hotel and placed in an automobile and whirled rapidly through the streets with a cavalry escort galloping at full speed in front and behind the machine. Several hundred strikers lined the streets on either side and cheered wildly, while Mother Jones waved her hand in response. Crowds of excited citizens that gathered while the arrest was being made were dispersed by the militia without difficulty.
"I have returned to Trinidad because I have a right as a citizen to be here," said Mother Jones a moment before her arrest. "I have violated no law and even had I done so there are civil courts and civil officers competent to pass judgment on my case. I recognize no military despotism such as exists here and constitutional rights shall not be stabbed and spit upon by military despots. If I have done wrong I claim the right of trial by jury."
"You're after me again are you?" queried Mother Jones, when the military detail appeared.
"Yes," replied Lieutenant Nichols, "the orders are to take you to the hospital."
"Why a hospital?" demanded the prisoner. "I'm not sick. Why don't you take me to jail?"
"I'm simply obeying orders," replied the officer, while he directed the soldiers to gather up Mother Jones' baggage.
"That's right, boy," was the reply, "always obey orders and the laws. I'll go with you."
In the lobby of the hotel Mother Jones made a short speech while waiting for the automobile to arrive. She appeared highly amused at the entire procedure and laughed and joked with her custodians while being taken away.
"I just wanted to see if they'd do it," was her parting statement to the crowd.
No specific charge has been lodged against Mother Jones according to the military authorities. She will be provided with every physical comfort and will be detained indefinitely it is said. Immediate steps to secure her release by habeas corpus proceedings will be instituted by the United Mine Workers according to local leaders and the right of military authorities to arrest alleged undesirable will also be tested. Horace N. Hawkins, chief counsel of the mine's union is here today, but is occupied with other cases against union miners in district court and before the county grand jury.

KILLING OF EMPLOYE BY SOLDIER ACCIDENT, CLAIMED

Trinidad, Colo., Jan. 12.—The killing of John German, an employee of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, at the Cameron mine last night by Private Robert Obley of Company F, second regiment, Colorado National guard, was accidental, according to a statement issued by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

No official statement has been given out by the military authorities here and General Chase is in Denver. German, it is said, was lying at the side of the road near where Obley was on sentry duty. The soldier prodded German with his bayonet in an effort to get him to rise and go on when his rifle was discharged. Obley will be tried by court-martial. Corporal Chapman of Walsenburg has taken charge of the body of the miner and will hold an inquest.

MINE CASES UNDER CONSIDERATION BY COURT

Trinidad, Colo., Jan. 12.—The January term of district court, at which 167 criminal cases, many of which grew out of the present coal strike, are docketed for trial, opened here this morning. The county grand jury also convened for the consideration of a number of cases growing out of the strike. The case of Louis Zancanelli, charged with the murder of Detective W. Belcher, is among the most important to come up. James Biavaria, a Greek, charged with the murder of Angus Alexander, a mine guard, and Robert Ullrich, an organizer of the United Mine Workers of America and president of the Trinidad union is also to be tried as an accessory.
Zancanelli, it is said, will repudiate an alleged confession to the military authorities in which he is quoted as having sworn he killed Belcher at the instigation of A. H. McGary and Samuel Carter, union organizers for which he was paid \$25 in gold and promised \$1,000 later. McGary and Carter are fugitives.

350 EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN JAPAN

Two Villages on Island Buried in Ashes and Continued Quakes Make Rescue Work Perilous.

SHOWERS OF ASHES FALLING ALL DAY

[By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.]
Tokyo, Jan. 12.—A series of 354 slight earthquakes shook the town of Kagoshima at the southern end of the island of Kyushu today. They were followed by the eruption of a volcano on Sakara, a small island in the Gulf of Kagoshima, where two villages were buried in ashes. The earthquakes continue incessantly and the work of rescuing the inhabitants of Sakara by boats across the intervening three miles of water from Kagoshima is extremely difficult.
Ashes have fallen all day in Kagoshima itself and the telegraphic communication with the capital is interrupted.

Debate on Alaska Bill.
Washington, Jan. 12.—Debate on the Alaska railroad bill for government construction of a line 125 miles long was begun today in the senate, with Senator Chamberlain in charge of the measure.

CONGRESS AGAIN BACK ON JOB AFTER PLAY IS OVER

Avalanche of Bills and Resolutions Greets Lawmakers Fresh From Happy Holiday Vacation Days.

TRUST PROBLEM TO RECEIVE ATTENTION

All Kinds of Business But No All-Important Single Measure to Be Acted on During Session.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Congress got back to work today, fresh from the holiday vacation to be greeted by the avalanche of bills and resolutions on the public lands of the United States, for the regulation of trusts, for various inquiries and the usual grist of special measures poured through the hopper of the house when Speaker Clark brought down his gavel. None of the so-called administration trust bills, which have been in the making in the judiciary committee made their appearance, however, and probably will not until after President Wilson delivers his special message after he returns from the south.
In the senate, a congressional investigation of the Michigan copper mine strike proposed in a resolution by Senator Ashurst was one of the features of the re-assembling. Both houses got down to work promptly, with the leaders determined to run the machinery at high speed and get away probably in June.

[By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.] CONGRESS BACK TO WORK

AFTER HOLIDAY PLAY

Washington, Jan. 12.—Congress got back to work again today after a holiday play spell. In the house, promptly at noon Speaker Clark dropped his gavel, and a similar scene was enacted in the senate with Vice President Marshall in the chair. Fresh from a vacation which followed months of tariff and currency, members of both houses returned refreshed and ready for work at a new point in the Democratic administration.

For the first time since President Wilson ordered the special session last April, Congress was without the overshadowing influence of any single dominant issue such as tariff or currency reform, to be fought out to the exclusion of other business.

As a result, the work of the next few months in national legislative halls is expected to cover a wide range of subjects. Anti-trust legislation remains as an important factor in President Wilson's legislative program, but it will not displace other important legislation, as did the bills for tariff and currency reforms.

Four general subjects will embrace much of the work of senate and house during the coming months. They are:

Control of trusts and monopolies, including legislation to prevent cold storage manipulation, unfair price cutting, and other abuses directly affecting retail business.

Rural credits, and other legislation directly affecting farmers and land owners, such as good road improvement and federal aid to vocational and agricultural education.

Strengthening of the national defense, through measures such as the "volunteer army bill," already passed by the house, the bill to create a new aviation division in the army; the budget bill to put the naval militia on a war footing; the Holston bill for a council of national defense; and the general administration program for a two-battleship addition to the navy.

Passage of the annual appropriation bills, carrying more than \$1,000,000,000 for support of the government, and containing many items of general legislation that must be fought over in house and senate.

Aside from these general subjects, congress will take up early in the session the settlement of labor problems, of far-reaching importance. Members of both houses have announced their plans to call for federal investigation of the strike in the Calumet copper mining region and the forcible removal from Michigan of Charles H. Meyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners. While many house leaders oppose the undertaking of a special investigation, it is expected the senate may be more disposed to authorize an investigation similar to that which it conducted last summer into the coal strike in West Virginia.

Government ownership of railroads, as proposed in the Alaskan railway bill will be forced upon the attention of members of both bodies as soon as they take up work. In each branch, a bill to authorize the government to build railroads in the northern terri-

tory has received the endorsement of a committee, and has been placed before congress as "unfinished business," where it must be taken up without delay. While the principle of government ownership, even as applied to Alaskan roads, has many opponents among the leaders of both houses, some leaders expected that a bill authorizing the proposed development will be passed after a short debate.

President Wilson's influence is strongly behind the plan for system of rural banks and credit associations; and that project is expected to vie with trust questions, in the attention that will be given to it by the administration. The report of the Rural Credit Commission which toured Europe last year, has been carefully gone over by the president; and when legislation is taken up it probably will be along concerted lines, such as characterized action on the general currency bill.

With the prospects of a hard congressional campaign next summer and fall, the Democratic forces are anxious to add the rural credit laws, and several effective trust statutes, to the record of legislation with which they can go before the voters. From the outset of work leaders in both houses will attempt to guide legislation so that appropriation bills can be completed early in the spring, and other important measures disposed of in time to permit of an early adjournment.

Opposition to the so-called "seaman's bill" regulating the labor of sailors, has become so pronounced in the house that a hard fight promises to face that measure before it can be passed. The bill passed the senate last fall and an effort will be made to bring it up in the house for action at an early date.

Woman's suffrage will also give both branches of congress a busy time. Advocates of a constitutional amendment putting women to vote have marshaled their forces in Washington, and are preparing for a concerted attack on senate and house, aided by many senators and representatives who favor general suffrage and who will advocate some positive action by congress endorsing it.

The scope of trust legislation probably will not be fully outlined for several weeks. Recent developments have convinced leaders in both houses that effective legislation to correct alleged abuses can be passed without seriously disturbing business conditions. The president and his legal advisors will collaborate with the committees of senate and house on effective bills that will reach some of the more important phases of the trust problem without requiring a revolution of corporation methods.

Congress has a task on the eve of national defense with annual activity since December 1. The imminence of a crisis in this country's relations with Mexico has made more apparent the weakness of the military system of the country; and important steps have already been made toward strengthening the power of the president and the executive branches of the government, to cope with sudden emergencies.

The volunteer army bill, which passed the house and is favorably regarded in the senate, could provide effective machinery for the raising of volunteer forces in any emergency. The May aviation bill, which has the endorsement of the House Military Affairs committee, and of the war department, would create an aviation branch of the army capable of handling at least 24 aeroplanes, and of training efficient forces of air fighters.

These and other bills will be given unusual prominence during the balance of this session of congress.

Diplomatic relations with Nicaragua and other Central American countries may give further trouble to the senate. The first Nicaraguan treaty outlined by Secretary Bryan did not meet with the approval of the senate committee on foreign relations, because of the protectorate it would have established over the southern republic. The project is to be taken up during the coming months and it is expected that a general policy toward Central American countries will be outlined by the senate. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

Twelve Rebellious Mexican Soldiers Quietly Killed

[By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.]
San Diego, Cal., Jan. 12.—Twelve rebellious Mexican soldiers were killed at Ensenada yesterday as a result of a quickly suppressed revolt, due it is said to the failure of the Mexican government to pay off the troops in the Ensenada garrison.

The report of the revolt and the death of the twelve men was confirmed in San Diego today at the Mexican consulate. It was also stated that conditions in Ensenada now are quiet. Upon receipt of a telegram stating what had happened, the United States war department hastily put to sea yesterday and arrived at Ensenada last night. The following telegram was received from Francisco Vasquez, military governor of the northern district of Lower California:

"A small party of the garrison, consisting of 14 men, rose up in arms but did no damage, as fortunately the remainder of the troops removed the not by arresting all of the insurgents. The town of Ensenada is now perfectly tranquil."

To anticipate alarming and exaggerated reports please inform the press of the true condition of affairs."

TASKER BLISS HAS A WHITE ELEPHANT ON HANDS

Evacuation of Ojinaga by the Mexican Federals Leaves 2,000 Aliens to Tender Mercies of Uncle Sam.

WILL LIKELY SHIP CROWD TO MARFA

Generals Salazar and Orozco With Followers Make Get-away and No Trace of Them Is Found.

NORTHERN MEXICO NOW IN REBEL HANDS

Constitutionalist Forces Will Resume Southward Advance Toward Seat of Huerta Government.

With the evacuation of Ojinaga by the Mexican federals, whose ammunition gave out, at 10 o'clock Saturday night, General Villa is left free to continue his general advance toward the city of Mexico, as practically all of northern Mexico is now in the hands of the constitutionalists.

As the result of the evacuation, a stream of thousands of federal soldiers and civilians, refugees rushed across the Rio Grande, where they were taken in charge by the soldiers of the border patrol. The civilians are in destitute condition and the handling of the mob of beaten soldiers and homeless women and children forms a serious problem for the American war department.

[By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.] JOB LEFT ENTIRELY TO GEN. TASKER H. BLISS

Washington, Jan. 12.—Disposition of the 2,000 defeated Mexican federal troops and refugees who fled in droves from Ojinaga will be entirely in the hands of Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the American border forces. The war department so announced today. General Bliss reported he had authorized Major McNamee to move the prisoners to Marfa.

Secretary Garrison said there would be no change in the policy towards escaping Mexicans, despite the fact that the feeding and care of so great a number would be a problem. The prisoners will be detained under guard. General Bliss' report contained this summary of the border situation from Major McNamee:

"Still impossible to obtain the number of federals here. Am organizing them according to their companies and regiments. Will report exact number as soon as known. On account of the great distance from railroad, great difficulty in securing supplies together with the fact that they are in immediate vicinity of our enemy, I recommend that all prisoners be forwarded to Marfa, for movement to such place as may be designated. Great number of federal horses here. Am purchasing supplies necessary immediately."

General Mercado has furnished certificate in case of General Manilla, have liberated him. Generals Salazar and Orozco with few followers apparently have made escape from Ojinaga early in flight and were not seen by our patrol. Estimated federals on hand 2,000."

"The Red Cross has directed that its agents at Marfa co-operate with the military in establishing the Mexicans in a detention camp there."

SONORA CELEBRATES THE FALL OF OJINAGA

Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 12.—Northern Sonora generally celebrated the fall of Ojinaga yesterday and today. At Agua Prieta, whose former mayor, Elias Calles, led the first warlike movements of the present rebellion, there was much gaily Sunday. Bands played, the constitutionalist garrison paraded, and there was dancing and firing of salutes.

Other Sonora towns to the southwest did not hear the news until today and promptly began celebrations.

CROWDS CHEER CARRANZA ON SPECIAL FREIGHT TRAIN

Navajoes, Sonora, Jan. 12.—(Via Nogales, Jan. 12.)—General Venustiano Carranza's special train drew into this town at noon today, after twenty-four hours on the journey from Cruz de Piedra, a distance of 180 miles. The long train of freight cars, carrying the revolutionary chief, his officers and cavalry escort, with their horses, was greeted enthusiastically by the townspeople, who had arranged a festival for the visitors. As at other stops along the route, the crowds called upon the constitutional commander for an address but

General Carranza never speaks in public and one of his official family spoke for him.

After a side trip by coach into the rich agricultural country along the Mayo river, General Carranza's train will proceed to Culiacan, capital of the state of Sinaloa, where an extended visit will be made.

HOME OF MADERO'S WIDOW DESTROYED BY FEDERALS

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 12.—San Kinraque hacienda, property of the widow of the late President Madero of Mexico has been destroyed by Huerta troops in the state of Chihuahua, according to announcement of rebel officials in Juarez today. They declare the buildings were all burned and the cattle and domestic animals destroyed.

NELSON O'SHAUGHNESSY BACK IN MEXICO CITY

Mexico City, Jan. 12.—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American charge d'affaires, reached the federal capital early today. He suffered no inconvenience in consequence of the fifteen-hour wait at Orizaba, while the track was cleared after a freight train had been burned.

Detachments of federal troops scoured the country in the neighborhood of the scene of the wreck in search of the rebels but without success.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy declined to discuss the nature of his conference at Vera Cruz with John Lind, personal representative of President Wilson.

O'SHAUGHNESSY WILL SAY NOTHING TO MR. HUERTA

Mexico City, Jan. 12.—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, charge d'affaires of the American embassy here, will make no representations, it is understood, to Provisional President Huerta as the result of his conference at Vera Cruz last week with John Lind.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy said today that there was no indication of any change in Washington's Mexican policy growing out of Mr. Lind's recent visit to President Wilson. The charge added that he had received a cordial message from Mr. Wilson.

FEDERALS LOOT TRAIN AND FLEE TO MOUNTAINS

Vera Cruz, Jan. 12.—Today's report shows that the cutting of the Mexican railway between Esperanza and Matlacha on the line from Vera Cruz to the capital during the night of January 10 was not done by rebels but by a battalion of regular troops garrisoning Orizaba under the command of Colonel de la Lir e. The federal troops looted and some of them attacked a general freight train, from which they fled to the mountains after burning the freight train and a number of oil cars. This was the reason for the detention at Orizaba of Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American charge d'affaires, who was on his way to the federal capital.

The remainder of the men of the battalion which maintained Orizaba have been sent to Mexico City as the federal government fears there may be further defection among them.

VILLA WILL RESUME HIS PROGRESS TOWARD CAPITAL

Presidio, Tex., Jan. 12.—Believing the retreat of the federal army from Ojinaga, Mexico, has completely crushed the Huerta government in the north of Mexico, General Francisco Villa today said he would begin tomorrow to move his army to Chihuahua preparatory to his campaign southward.

Since all the federals who were in Ojinaga have fled to the United States, General Villa said he would leave only a few soldiers on the border near here. At Chihuahua he expects to have a force of 10,000 men from which to draw in attacks on Zacatecas, Aguas Calientes and Guadalupe.

The defeat of the northern division of the federal army leaves us concerned only with the south," said General Villa. "The few remaining federal garrisons on the west and east coasts will be driven out by the rebel forces now surrounding them. Mexico City has always been my destination."

The little village of Ojinaga is a wreck from its recent bombardment, but General Villa has ordered it put in condition. According to General Ortega no military excavations have occurred. Only 1,000 rebels occupy the houses. Other are scattered over the country on foraging expeditions. About 3,000 have already been sent to Chihuahua.

Major McNamee having received orders from Brigadier General Bliss at San Antonio to remove to the nearest railroad station all the federal soldiers and civilians now being held in Presidio, the crowd of more than 1,000 refugees and soldiers will probably march soon for Marfa, Texas, 67 miles over a mountain road. All the refugees are to be put to work preparing their own camps.

Among the wounded in the Red Cross hospital is William Steinhause, of Fresno, Calif., a seventeen year old American who was wounded in the arm while fighting with Villa's army. His injuries are not serious.

DOUBLE INQUIRY INTO HOP PICKERS' RIOT

[By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.]
Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 12.—A state and federal investigation of the conditions that led to the riot of the Wheatland hop pickers last summer near Marysville, Cal., when the district attorney of Yuba county and two others were killed, was started today by Dr. Charles H. Parker, executive secretary of the California commission on immigration and housing. Dr. Parker will represent the United States commission on industrial relations.

STRIKE PROBE AT CALUMET BY SENATE ASKED

Senator Ashurst Proposes in Resolution Searching Investigation of Conditions in Copper District.

SOLDIERS ARE UGLY SAYS LABOR REPORT

Alleged that Drunken Militiamen with Revolvers Menace Public Peace and Safety in Michigan Camps.

[By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.]

Washington, Jan. 12.—Through investigation of strike conditions in the copper mines in the Calumet, Hancock and South Range districts of Michigan was put in a resolution today by Senator Ashurst of Arizona. It would direct the senate education and labor committee to ascertain: Relations between employers and employees, so far as they relate to the present troubles; the justice and reasonableness of a minimum wage and other demands of the strikers; original investments and profits of the companies; whether employees or employees have declined arbitration; whether peonage is maintained or access to postoffice is prevented; whether immigration laws have been violated; whether persons have been punished in violation of law and whether there is a combination in the mining district in restraint of trade.

The report of the investigators of the department of labor contains some statements not included in the summary made public last week at Secretary Wilson's office.

One portion referring to the conduct of the militiamen, points to an order of July 26, 1913, by General Abney which stated that "not more than one man of any company, troop or battery may be excused at the same time." "The soldiers were not kept under proper discipline," says the text of the report. "General Abney himself admitted that this order was not enforced. The result was that crowds of privates were daily seen on the streets. They visited saloons and many of them became intoxicated and many of them carried revolvers while they were in an intoxicated condition."

"Considered the number of men involved in the strike," says the report, "the length of time the struggle was continued and the bitterness caused by bringing soldiers and Waddell men into the district, the strike was remarkably peaceable. The only persons killed were two of the strikers, who were wantonly shot down by Waddell men and deputies at Painesville, and a deputy and striker who killed each other near Houghton."

"The leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, in charge of the strike, repeatedly warned the strikers against carrying firearms and using intoxicants and very few were arrested for these offenses. Undoubtedly many men that started to go back to work were intimidated and some abused and beaten. On the other hand the deputies and Waddell men acted with great brutality toward the strikers and in many cases beat men and women with clubs and night sticks."

"In many cases it would be impossible to determine who was the aggressor. The real facts could be determined only by a court with power to subpoena witnesses and even then there would doubtless be misstatements of justice. The only conclusion that one can reach is that some of the violence was caused by the strikers and for some of it peace officers were responsible."

"One of the most remarkable features of the strike was that in spite of the excitement and passion which prevailed, no property of the mining companies was injured by strikers and in fact none showed any disposition to injure property."

FEDERATION OFFICERS AID LEAVING COPPER MINES

Houghton, Mich., Jan. 12.—Further depletion of the executive forces of the Western Federation of Miners was apparent today in the copper strike district. The latest departure was that of O. N. Hilton, chief of counsel of the federation, who boarded a train early today, giving Leadville, Colo., as his destination and the fact that he had some cases coming to trial there as the reason for his going. It also became known that Charles Tanner, auditor of the federation, who was deported and returned with Charles H. Meyer, had gone to Tappanville and Segauene, in the Iron district of the upper peninsula. It was announced by R. A. Mackenzie, who alone represents the executive council of the federation